

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines are said to have saved the Frigate Constitution from being broken on as contemplated by Mr. BRANCH, the Secretary of the Navy.

OLD TROUSERS.

Aye! pull her tattered ensign down,
Long has it waved on high,
And many a heart has danced to see,
That banner in the sky.
Beneath it rung the battle shout,
And burst the cannon's roar—
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more.

Her deck once red with heroes' blood,
Where knelt the vanishing foe,
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,
And waves were white below,
No more shall feel the conqueror's tread,
Or know the conqueror's knee—
The harpies of the shores shall pluck
The eagles of the sea.

Oh! better that her shattered bulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders should be hushed deep—
And there should be her grave.
Nail to the mast her bony flag—
Set every threadbare sail—
And give her to the god of storm,
The lightning and the gale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pretty Good.—We have heard a good many stories of the strange notions of those who have been bred in climates "where snow and ice are not known," when they come to our bleak dominions; yet we do not remember to have heard a better one than was related in our hearing a day or two since. A sea-captain in this vicinity brought home a sable African, who had never before seen such a thing as "solid water." The other morning Sambo came in with a large piece of ice, exclaiming, "O, Massa, see what a big piece of glass me found." "So you have," replied the facetious mariner, "so you have, Sambo—but it's wet—take it to the fire and dry it." Down went Sambo to the kitchen fire, but soon returned, with his eyes vastly dilated, and great astonishment otherwise depicted on his countenance, vociferating, "why, massa, such glass I neber did see—the more I dries it, the more it grows wet."—*Lynn Mess.*

Be Easy.—A French gentleman, totally unacquainted with our language, being introduced into a circle of young ladies and gentlemen of the west, after the usual compliments had passed, seated himself beside a beautiful young lady, and being deprived of the satisfaction of conversing with her, he seized her by the hand, and began to evince, by his looks, the emotion of his heart. She requested him to be easy, which he, mistaking for the French word *baisez*, (kiss me) began kissing her to the great mirth of the company. The consequence was, that the ladies came to the unanimous determination never to say be easy to a Frenchman.

From Niles' Register.

Amusing Anecdote.—I am informed, that certain gentlemen in Charleston, S. Carolina, who are leaders of the nullifiers, at one of their meetings a short time since, resolved that they would not wear *American Cloth*, nor employ any one but a nullifying tailor to make their clothes for them. On inquiry, they found only one tailor in Charleston, by the name of R., who sided with them as to politics, and him they resolved to employ. Sunday pieces of English Cloth were bought and carried to R., and he took measure for each one of his friends, and set himself at cutting out and making up their garments. As American gilt buttons would not answer, R. was directed to send out to England for the best kind he could get, and have the figure of the "palmetto tree" stamped on them, which he promised to do, and said he could get them in three months. The coats, as they were finished from time to time, were to be marked and laid up, until the buttons arrived. R., believing that Yankee buttons would answer just as well as English, called on Mr. F. (formerly from New Haven), and requested him to send on to Connecticut, and get for him the kind which he wanted, but enjoined him to keep the matter a secret. The order was sent and executed, and the buttons were received and sent to R. with their bill. They are said to have cost only \$3 a groce, but were charged by R. to his friends at \$21, and the garments sent home, and the several bills paid. In the mean time F. repeatedly called on R. for his money; but he, by way of excuse for delay, pleaded non-payment. At length F. threatened to expose R. if he did not pay, and some one who heard the threat, went and named the circumstance to General H. The General soon called on F. and asked whether it was true, as reported, that he got the buttons for R. which were for himself and friends, from Connecticut? F. replied that he did. The General said he could not believe it.

Excellent.—Many who seem to carry the liberty of the people highest, serve them like tongs—lickle them till they catch them.

Sketch of Irish Character.

IT'S MY LUCK.

An Irish Sketch—by Mrs. S. C. Hall.

"Some call it Providence, and others fate."

"Well, ma'am dear, I never thought that ye'd go into foreign parts would make a heathen of ye entirely. To be sure, it turns the mind a little to leave one's own people; but to shift that way against what the whole world knows to be as true as gospel! It's myself that couldn't even it to you, at all, at all—so I couldn't—if I hadn't heard it with my own ears!"

"I assure you, Moyna, you are very much mistaken in imagining that the whole world adopt your notions of predestination, for—

"I ax ye'r pardon for interrupting you, my lady; but I said nothing about predestination—I can't twist my tongue round the word," continued Moyna; adding with that exuberant vanity which prevents the Irish from ever pleading guilty to the sin of ignorance—"Not but I've often heard it before."

"Predestination, Moyna, means what you call Luck—a thing you believe you cannot avoid—a sort of spirit that deals out to you good or evil, in defiance of your own wishes."

Moyna looked puzzled—exceedingly puzzled: she knocked the ashes out of her pipe against the post originally intended to support a gate, which, according to Moyna's reading, "her luck" had prevented from being either made or hung; and stuffing her middle finger into the bowl of the little puffing medium; so as to ascertain that no hidden fire remained in its recess, also returned it to her pocket—clapped her hands so as to grasp the post within their palms, and leaning against it, one foot crossed over the instep of the other, she turned her head a little round, and called to her husband by the familiar but affectionate appellation of "Tim a voumeen!"

"Tim"—or, to speak more correctly, Timothy Brady—made his congee from beneath the roof of a picturesque but most comfortable-looking cottage in reality. Nothing could be more beautiful than the surrounding scenery: wood and water—hill and dale—a bold mountain in the distance—a blue sky over head—the turrets of a lofty castle shining among the woods—and the lawns and shrubberies of another, extending to the little patch of common, on which seven or eight huts, similar in appearance to my poor friend's dwelling, were congregated. The lord of the one mansion imported his own mutton into England; and the master of the other assured him, that the peasantry in the neighborhood of his park were "the finest and happiest peasantry on the face of the earth." But neither the one nor the other had any thing to do with my poor cotter and his wife, for it was many years since they had visited their estates. Had it been otherwise—Timothy and Moyna must have thought more wisely, and acted more discreetly.

Timothy Brady differed in nothing from the generality of his countrymen, except that he was "better landed," for he could read and write, and when a lad, was in great esteem as a "mass scribe," and noted as being "remarkable handsome at the altar." I had not seen him for some time, and was struck with the painful change which a few years had made in his fine athletic form. Moyna had ever been a careless, affectionate "slob of a girl," who would "go from Bantry to Boyne to serve me on her bare knees," but had little idea of serving herself. Such a character is not improved by age; but there was a time when I had hoped a better fate for Timothy. His sunken eye became bright and animated when he saw one who had rendered him some service, and he pulled up his stockings over his bare legs, with that striking regard to propriety which an Irish peasant rarely forgets in the presence of a female. After the usual civilities had passed, Moyna commenced—

"The lady's at me agin about the luck; and now, may be she'll have the goodness to say what she said awile ago."

"I told your wife that Predestination is what she calls Luck, and that she would agree very well with the Turks."

"The Turks!" repeated Moyna, throwing up her hands and eyes in horror—"Oh, ma'am, honey—I never thought you'd even the Turks to one of your own country! Oh, Tim, Tim! I was like a Turk when I sat by your bed, night and day, while ye had the typhus fever? Was I like a Turk when I took Mary Clooney's child from off the dead breast of its mother, and she kilt at the same time that very fever, that kilt her husband? Was I like a Turk when I took the bed, that was no bed, only a lock of

straw, from under me, that blind Barry might die decent and easy, in consideration of the high family that oned him?—Was I like a Turk when?"

"Moyna, will ye whisht, woman dear!—you have no understanding; the lady only meant that you and the Turks had different names for the same thing. Wasn't that it?"

I bowed and smiled.

"Was that it? Och, bother!—to be sure we have different names. I ax ye'r pardon, but I think ye said I'd agree with the Turks?"

"Yes, good Moyna, in one thing; you believe in Luck, and so do they."

Moyna was appeased, and Timothy took up the matter.

"There's no denying luck, nor going against it, lady dear, that's the short and long of it. It's my luck never to make as much by any thing as another. Why the bonnie we raised from the size o' my hand, that Dorney Cobb offered me any money for at Candelmas, caught cold and died at Bantry; sorra a man on the common had the luck to lose a pig but myself!"

"How did it catch cold?"

"Out of nothing in the world but my luck; it was used, poor thing, to sleep in the cabin with ourselves; as the sty had no roof; but a neighbor's child was sick, and my woman axed some of the family in, and the pig was forced, out of manners, to give up his bed, and sleep in the sty, which, as it had no roof, let in the rain."

And it was mournful to hear the wheezing he had in the morning; and to see him turn his back on the pick of his mealy potatoes just before he died."

"Well, Timothy, I should call that mismanagement; I do not see either good or bad luck in the case; for it is clear, that, if the sty had been roofed, the pig would not have been used to the cottage warmth, and consequently, could not have caught cold."

"Well, lady, listen—it was my luck entirely that hindered my roofing the sty. I'll tell ye all about it. Did ye know Tom Dooly?—sorra a hand's turn he'd do from Monday morning till Saturday night—barring the height of mischief. Ye didn't know Tom?—well, ma'am, I'm sure ye mind his brother Mick. 'One-eyed Mick,' he was called, because he as good as lost the other in a bit of a spree at the fair of Rathmullin, and could get no justice for it."

"No justice for the spree do you mean, Timothy?"

"No, ma'am, I mean justice for his eye; clearly proving, there's no law for the poor—God help them! The boy he fought with was as good as thirty years older than himself, a tough ould fellow, with a crack-stick skull that nothing could harm. So Mick know'd that, and he never offered at the head, but the shins—which he broke as complot as any thing you ever saw. And so the magistrates set the ould boy's shins against Mickey's eye, and bid them make it up. Ah! there's no law for the poor, at all, at all!"

"But Timothy, let us go back to where we set out—the pig-sty."

"Froth, yes," returned Tim, "though I'm sorry to take a lady to a dirty subject. Tom Dooly says to me, 'Tim, ye're in want of a lock of straw to keep the heavens out of the pigery.' 'I am,' says I. 'Well,' says he, 'come over to me. I've a lot of as fine barley straw as ever danced under a flail, and ye shall have it, just for thank ye.' 'God bless ye, and good luck to you and your's, Mister Tom,' says I, 'good luck to you and your's for ever and ever, amen!'"

"And when 'ill you look over for it?' says he. 'Po-morrow, for certain,' says I. 'Very good—to-morrow by all means,' says he, 'and make my respects to the woman that owns ye.' Now, ma'am dear, mind the luck—something or other hindered Moyna from taking my brogues to be mended, to the brogue-maker's that night. So I could not go the next day, and that very evening a great splinter ran into my foot out of the spade-handle."

"Stop, my good friend, if the spade handle was splintered, why did you not mend it?"

"Ma'am dear, that was a way you had, ever and always, tripping a body up in their story. Sure I did mend—that is I eased it with a bit of a cord. But it was my luck hindered me, and the bad foot, from going the day after that; and one thing or another came across me, until it was a week before I could go for the straw. Well, ma'am, the black boy himself put it into my head to borrow Matthew Maccan's white mare. 'Take her and welcome,' says Matty; 'but mind, if you put yourself or any thing else on her, she'll kilt till she smashes every bone in your body, though she'll draw a creel, or a cart, till the day of judgment, as easy as butter.' 'Thank ye kindly, Matthew,' says I, 'I'll mind fast enough, and away I went. And at his own gate I saw Tom, as grand as Cromwell, with his hands in his pockets, and a willow

opening his great grey eyes at me, like a wild cat; 'sorra as much for ye then, as would build a sparrow's nest,' says the traitor: 'If ye'd been glad of it, you would have come when you was bid to come, and not let a whole week royl over your head. I gave the straw to Jimmy Hatchet, and by this time it's no straw, but a roof, and a good one too, to his sty, and his mate clean barn. 'It's ill done of ye,' says I, as cool as a cabbage leaf, though my blood was boilin' at the ill luck that follows me; 'ye might have waited; but never heed,' and I turned the horse round to come home. 'Sure,' says he, 'ye're not going to sur ill-luck out of the offer I made ye from kindness; if ye did not take advantage of it, it was your fault, not mine.' Well, I didn't value the straw a tratten, ma'am dear; I've a spirit above it; but I did not like his bestowing his dirty straw upon Jimmy Hatchet; so I makes answer, 'Do you say I'm in fault?'"

"To be sure I do," he says, with a grin of a laugh. 'Then by this, and by that,' says I, swearing a great while of an oath, that I'd be sorry to repeat before a lady. 'I'll make ye hear ye'r words and the straw.' 'Ye can't,' says he, 'and what's more ye can't; an' I'll the priest's nephew?'"

Well, that would raise the blood of a wood-quester, for it was cowardly like; and as my luck would have it, I hit him an unlucky blow; and a dale of sorrow it got me into; for I had the world and all of penance, to say nothing of being had up, and he swearing he gave no provocation. For sartin I didn't mean to have struck so hard, and didn't think his bones were so soft. But that wasn't all of it—going home, the trouble of what I had done uppermost, I forgot what Mat said about the horse, and got on the baste's back, who made no more ado, but kicked and plunged, and pitched me into the thick of a pond full of young ducks and geese; and two ganders set upon me, and as good as tore the eyes out of my head, before I could get out of the water; and I had to pay two or three half-pence for the young that was killed in the scrimmage. And well I know it's long after such luck would have followed any other boy in the parish but myself. Now, ma'am dear, isn't that luck?"

"Is your story finished, Tim?"

"It just is, ma'am darling;—that is, I mean the sty story is finished; but I could tell ye twenty as good, and better too, to show what ill luck I have."

"There's no luck, ill or well, that I can see from beginning to end. Your misfortunes entirely arose out of your want of punctuality; had your shins been mended, as they ought to have been, you could have gone for the straw with comfort on the evening you desired. Still, their not being mended was no excuse for your want of punctuality. You put me in mind of an anecdote I heard once of two Irishmen, who were too lazy to pluck the firs that hung over their heads, in a beautiful garden in Italy. There they lay on their backs, beneath a tree covered with fruit, their mouths open for the firs to fall into. At last a fig, by what you may call 'luck,' fell into the mouth of one of these Irishmen. 'What a lucky dog you are, Paddy!' said the other, opening his great mouth still more widely. 'I don't know that, Loony,' replied Paddy, swallowing the fig, 'for I have had the trouble of chewing it.'"

"Agh, ma'am honey! I wonder how you have the heart to tell such stories against your own country; letting the foreigners laugh at us that way."

"Listen, Timothy; how would your own case read? Timothy Brady was indicted for an assault upon Mr. Thomas Dooly, who swore that he told the afore-said Timothy Brady, that, if he came to him on the evening of the first of May, he would make him a present of a load of straw to hatch his pig-sty; that Brady promised to come, but never came until the seventh of May; and in the meantime he, Thomas Dooly, thinking Brady did not wish to hatch his pig-sty, had given the load of straw to an industrious man who did hatch his pig-sty; that when Brady found the straw had been given, he, without any provocation—"

"O, easy, ma'am dear!—you forget the laugh."

"And who could help laughing!—without any provocation, did assault the said Thomas Dooly." Now is it not so, worthy Timotheus?"

Reasoning with the Irish on this same subject is pretty much like attempting to swim against the stream of a powerful river. You catch some little turn or current, and you think you have them there. No such thing. Away they go the next minute.

Moyna now took up the subject. "Sure, ma'am, you must allow that what happened to Milly Boyle was luck!—Poor thing!—she'd as bad luck as her neighbors, and worse too, but she could not go past what was before her."

"Milly Boyle, I remember her, a blue-eyed fair-haired girl."

"What poor chuckle, and a smile on ready to coax them into dimples. Ah, ma'am! she was the pride of the whole village. And her poor mother (and she a widdy) donated on her as mother never donated on a child before, or since, to my thinking. Then her voice was as clear as a bell, and as sweet as a linnets; and though she had forty pounds to her fortune, besides furniture, a feather-bed, and a cow, to say nothing of the pigs and fowls of fowl, and lashings of meal and

cuttings, (sure her uncle, big Barry Boyle, is a miller,)—though she was as humble as a wild violet, and to the poor was ever ready with a soft word, and a 'God save you kindly,' and her hand in her pocket, and out with a shilling bit, or taster; or would think nothing of lapping her cloak round her, and away to any sick woman, or poor crayther of a man that 'd be ailing, and give them the grain of tea, or the bit of tobacco, or taste of snuff, to comfort them; and the prayer of the country side was, 'Good luck to Milly Boyle!'"

To be sure if she hadn't the bachelors no girl ever had. Stools of 'em waiting for her coming out of the chapel, or from the station, or the wake, as it might be, wavering her, as a body may say; and though she was plain, and to them all, and smiles were as plenty as as-sweet with her, as harvest-moon, yet it was long before she had her number any, until her fancy fixed on Michael Lanyon, one of the best boys in the barony, handsome and well to do in the world was Michael, and every one was rejoiced at her luck. Well, the day was fixed for the wedding; and even the poor mother

ducked God on her knees, and offered a cock to St. Martin, and a box of real wax candles to the Virgin—her blessing be about us for ever and ever, Amen! And the evening before, Michael and Milly were walking down by the river, at the bottom of the common, and Milly spied a bunch of wild roses hanging over the stream, and she took a fancy to the flowers, and to be sure Mike made a spring at them, but his luck took the footing from under him, and Lord save us! the poor boy was drowned in the sight of her eyes.

But the worst of the woe is to come; she got a brain fever out of the trouble, and the fever scorched up her brain, so that there was no sense left in it, though her heart was as warm as ever; and then she used to go rambling about the country with her hands crossed on her breast, and her eyes evermore wandering; and if she'd hear a cry or a moan, she'd run to see if she could do any thing to lighten the trouble, and yet she had no sense left to know how to set about it. And oh, ma'am dear, the mother of her!—to see that poor woman fading away from all the face of the earth, and following her as if she was her shadow! 'twas the hardest luck I ever knew."

"And what became of poor Milly?"

"The worst of luck, it's as long as a midsummer day, must have an end—and so ma'am dear, Milly died. And it was queer, too, she was found dead under a wild-rose-tree—I often heard they were unlucky things—then she was, and I had them that found her tell, that it was a beautiful melancholy sight to see her, her cheek resting on her arm as if she was asleep, and ever so many of the rose-leaves scattered, by Nature like, over her white face!"

"And her mother?"

"Ah, ma'am, they say ould hearts are tough! but if it's true, sorrow can tear them to pieces—the two were buried in the same grave."

Moyna's story moved me much; I wished them both a kind good-morrow, and had nearly arrived at the village where we lodged, when panting and breathless she overtook me.

"What's the matter, Moyna?"

"Oh, the man has the tooth-ache so bad that I'm forced to run for a pipe, the smoking does it good."

"What, has he not a pipe?"

"He had, ma'am, but he lent it to Briney Moore."

"But I saw you put a pipe in your pocket not twenty minutes ago."

"So you might, ma'am dear, that's my luck; it would have stayed quiet and easy in any body else's pocket, but there was a hole in mine, so it walked out and broke, without so much as by ye leave."

"And why did you not mend the hole?"

"Faith, ma'am honey, if I did, it would break out again," said Moyna, with some impatience of tone and gesture. "Where's the good of mending any thing, when we've no luck?"

Poor Moyna! she would have been very angry had she known that I again compared her to the Turks, and was more than ever satisfied that, till belief in fatalism is rooted out, poor Ireland will "have no more luck!"

Jamaica is much disturbed. The people seem resolved to put down the missionaries. These, and many of the colored population, had solicited the protection of the governor against abuse and violence from their enemies, and the enemies of religious liberty.

The Governor of the State of Maryland, in his Message to the Legislature, recommends to them to co-operate with other States in the entire suppression of Lotteries, considering it as a species of gambling, too dangerous to be longer licensed by law.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Jan. 4.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

At two o'clock we received our papers by the packet ship George Washington, from Liverpool—London of the 23d of November, and Liverpool of the 24th, both inclusive.

Investment of Antwerp—opening of the *Frederick Chaudron—attempted to assassinate the King of the French.*

The French army entered Belgium on the 15th November—the whole force amounting to four divisions of infantry, each about 12,000 men; two divisions of heavy and three brigades of light cavalry, making about 7,000 horse, with 80 field pieces, forming a grand total of nearly 45,000 infantry, and 10,000 horse, or nearly 60,000 men of all arms and demountables.

The French papers announce that a Prussian army of observation, amounting to nearly 100,000 men, is to occupy Venloo, Limburg, and Liege; but they bring no news from their own troops.

The total amount of the French force before Antwerp was about 55,000 men, of which 12,500 were cavalry. It is to be inferred from the tenor of the private letters from Antwerp that not the least expectation remained of the city being quietly surrendered to Gen. Chasse. From this side of the Hague all the accounts are, in that respect, of a still more decided character. Of the intentions of General Chasse, after the issuing of his proclamation, no doubt can now indeed be entertained: the government measure of calling out the second and third can of the army, which will produce, it is said, about eighty thousand men, has the appearance at least that the Dutch apprehend an invasion of their territory, as soon as Antwerp shall have fallen. They affect to believe, and the impression is carefully spread abroad, that the allies are not sincere in professing to confine their views to the reduction of the Citadel of Antwerp, but that it will certainly be followed up by the entry of the French army into Holland itself.

On this view of the case the Dutch government would appear not only to have a complete justification for its subjects for the retention of that strong hold, but to establish an absolute necessity for it. This is very material to be understood for a judgment on the final issue of this question. It shows that Holland carefully adheres to her previous declarations of solely adopting measures of a defensive character, and that there is no likelihood of her taking, unsupported, the desperate step of an entry into the Belgian territory. In the same spirit there has been an entire abstinence from all acts of retaliation on the French and English, for the embargo laid on Dutch vessels.

The mail packet steamer Sir Edward Banks, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th of November, from Rotterdam, bringing letters and papers of the preceding day. They contain the important information of the "Order of the day" of Gen. Chasse to the garrison of Antwerp, of Saturday the 17th, and the "Order of the day" of the Director General of the War Department to the garrison of Breda on the 18th.

In the former General Chasse announces to the garrison the approach of the French army, "in order to compel us, if possible, by force of arms, to surrender the fortress." He adds, "full of confidence in the justice of our cause, we shall intrepidly await this army;" and thus concludes,—"Let us form the unalterable resolution to defend ourselves with manly courage to the last extremity." The order of the day at Breda, breathes a like spirit of indomitable resolution.

The *Journal de la Haye* contains a decree of the King of Holland for the internal defence of his dominions. He orders that all men belonging to the 1st, 2d, and 3d bands of the *Schutry* shall immediately be formed into battalions, under the name of the "Reserve of the Schutry" and should hold themselves ready to proceed at the first signal to the places assigned to them. A second decree has been issued by his Majesty prescribing the preparatory measures and the prompt formation of this reserve. This is tantamount to a levy en masse.

The Captain of the Sir Edward Banks reports that, on leaving, he saw six frigates and two steam-vessels within six miles of Goree, between the mouths of the Rhine and the Meuse. Letters from Antwerp dated the 16th, announce the arrival of the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, and Marshal Gerard without the city with 8000 troops, and 40,000 more are expected. Nothing could be done until the 26th, as the French army would not be enabled to throw up their heavy guns until that time.

The French officers say that they can take the citadel in ten days, but the general opinion was that it would be a work of much greater length of time. Two-thirds of the inhabitants had fled, and those who remained had taken the precaution of filling all their tanks, cisterns, &c. with water, in case the town should be fired upon.

Very little hope was entertained that any compromise between the parties could be effected. Forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two infantry, and twelve thousand five hundred and thirteen cavalry, had passed through Malines and Bonn.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Marshal Gerard was to summon the citadel on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, (the 20th or 21st) and it was understood would answer General Chasse 24 hours for his answer.

A decree of the King of the Netherlands, dated the 16th November, contains the following resolutions:—That all French and English property shall be respected; that in consequence, three days shall be given to French and English vessels which may afterwards present themselves in the ports of Holland shall be politely warned off, without any detention or embargo whatever. The King will revoke this order as soon as the Order in Council of the 6th of Nov. has been revoked by the English Ministry. Gen. Chasse, now in his 72d year, has quitted the house in the citadel, and taken up his abode in a bomb-proof, and has declared publicly his intention to bury himself in the ruins.

DECLARATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The Prussian State Gazette of Nov. 11th, contains an official announcement, that "the King, conformably to the declarations which he has made on every occasion, and in concert with Austria and Russia, has caused notice to be given to the governments of England and France, that he must refuse to receive measures not only all kind of cooperation, but also his assent; and that, on the contrary, he has resolved to place a corps of observation on the Meuse, in order to be ready on the entry of a French army into Belgium, to avert the eventual consequences which the intended military operations might have with respect to the tranquillity of Germany and of his Majesty's dominions, and to the general peace."

PORTUGAL.

Intelligence from Oporto is received down to the 16th of November—six days later. Up to that period no attack had been made on Oporto by Don Miguel's troops, who are represented as by no means eager for close work. They prefer a long shot. Miguel is endeavoring to cut off Don Pedro's supplies, and has been in a great measure successful. Don Pedro's forces had made a successful attack upon one of Miguel's batteries, spiked three guns, and took 300 prisoners. The affairs of Don Pedro, however, are believed to be critical; an opinion very generally prevails among those persons who calmly take a review of the chances of the combatants, that Don Pedro cannot, with his present means, succeed in placing his daughter on the throne of Portugal. Don Miguel, it was supposed, was at Coimbra.

FRANCE.

The session of the Chambers was opened by the King in person on Monday, Nov. 19. We are sorry to state that, during the procession from the Tuilleries, a ruffian in a crowd took deliberate aim at his Majesty with a pistol, but fortunately missed his mark. The assassin was immediately secured. The atrocious attempt excited general execration, and the King was greeted with the loudest cheers, and cries of "Vive le Roi," both on his route, and by his Deputies.

The King commenced his speech to the Chambers by alluding to the internal condition of France, which he described as prosperous and tranquil, the insurrection in the west having, as he says, been completely suppressed, and the attempts at a counter revolution in the capital and other towns being defeated by the loyalty and bravery of the National Guards and the troops of the line. His Majesty does not mention, in express terms, the capture of the Duchesse de Berry; but we presume that he alludes to it when he says, "A recent, and, for the public peace, a decisive event will destroy the delusions of that party." His Majesty, after congratulating the Chambers on the abundant harvest, and the disappearance of the cholera, speaks of the Foreign relations of France in the following terms:

"Without the pledges of national prosperity are not less assured."

"I have every reason to reckon on the pacific disposition of Foreign Powers, from the assurances which I daily receive from them."

"The close alliance, which has been brought still closer, between France and England, will be for the two nations a fruitful source of welfare, and of strength, and for Europe a new guarantee of peace."

"A question was likely to have kept Europe in a state of inquietude. In spite of the efforts of my Government, the treaty of the 15th November, 1831, which went to effect the separation of Belgium and Holland, remained unexecuted; the means of conciliation appeared to be exhausted, the end was not maintained."

"I conceive that such a state of things could not be prolonged without compromising the dignity and interests of France. The moment had arrived to enforce the treaties, and to fulfil the engagements contracted towards Belgium."

"The King of Great Britain participated in my sentiments. Our flags floated together at the mouth of the Scheldt. The French army, the discipline and good spirit of which equal its valour, arrive at this instant under the walls of Antwerp. My two sons are in their ranks."

"In giving to the king of the Belgians my dear child, I have strengthened, by a new tie, the intimate connexion of the two nations. The Act which has sanctioned that union will be laid before you."

After referring to a treaty with America, and the settlement of the Greek question, his Majesty concludes in the following terms:

"I lament that I am not able to propose to you at this moment any reduction of the public expenses. Our duties towards France, and the circumstances in which we are placed, still require of us weighty sacrifices; but the approaching settlement of the affairs of Europe permit us to anticipate a speedy improvement in that respect. The future appears to us under

favorable auspices. The public credit sustains and fortifies itself, and unequivocal symptoms announce the progress of national wealth."

"A few more efforts, and the last traces of the inquietude inseparable from a great revolution will be effaced; a feeling of security will be impressed upon every mind; France will repose with an entire confidence in the future; and then will be realized the dearest wish of my heart, which is to see my country raise herself to all that prosperity to which she has a right to pretend, and to be able myself to say that my efforts have not been useless in accomplishing her destinies."

STILL LATER. French Army before Antwerp—the town in their possession—summons of the French for the surrender of the Citadel—Parliament of England dissolved and new Electors ordered.

By the packet ship South America, Capt. Marshall, from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the 4th of December, and Liverpool of the 5th, both inclusive, with commercial correspondence to the latest date.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Contrary to the expectations entertained by the English Ministers, and the papers in their confidence, to the last, hostilities had actually commenced before Antwerp—the first guns being fired by the Dutch. On Friday, November 30th, the French troops made good their first approach to the citadel of Antwerp, advancing in safety under cover of a fog, which prevented General Chasse from discovering their operations. The Belgian posts on the esplanade looking toward the citadel, were relieved by French troops, who were thus put in occupation of all the posts on that side of the city. At six o'clock, Lieutenant-General St. Cyr Neigues, chief of the Marshal's staff, attended by Colonel Cradock, a trumpeter bearing a flag of truce, advanced to the line of Dutch sentries near the Lunette St. Laurent, and after the usual ceremonies, delivered, in the name of the two cohering powers, the following summons to surrender.

Summons made in the name of France and England, by Marshal Gerard, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, to Gen. Chasse, Commander of the Citadel of Antwerp.

Head-quarters of Borgenhout, under Antwerp, Nov. 30, 1832.—Arrived before the citadel of Antwerp, at the head of the French army, with instructions from my Government to reclaim the execution of the Treaty of the 15th November, 1831, which guaranteed to his Majesty the King of the Belgians the possession of this fortress, as well as the forts dependent on it, on both sides of the Scheldt, I hope to find you disposed to acknowledge the justice of this demand. If, contrary to my expectations, it should be otherwise, I am commanded to inform you that I must employ those means which are at my disposal to occupy the said citadel.

The operations of the siege will be directed to the exterior fronts of the citadel; and, notwithstanding the weakness of the fortifications on the side of the city, and the shelter afforded me by the houses, offer every advantage for the attack, I shall not profit by it. I have, therefore, every right to hope, conformable to the laws of war, and to customs constantly observed, that you will abstain from all kinds of hostilities against the city. I shall cause to be occupied a portion of it, from the sole motive of being prepared for any thing that may expose it to the fire of your artillery. A bombardment would be an act of useless barbarity, and a calamity for the commerce of all nations.

In notwithstanding these considerations, you should fire on the city, France and England will exact an equivalent indemnity for the damages caused by the fire from the citadel and its forts, as well as from the ships of war. It is impossible for you not to foresee that in this case you will be personally responsible for the violation of a custom respected by all civilized nations, and the disasters which may result from it. I await your answer, and am persuaded that you will see the propriety of immediately entering into negotiations with me, for the purpose of putting the citadel of Antwerp, and its dependent forts, into my possession.

Receive, Monsieur le General, I pray, you, the assurances of my consideration. (Signed) COUNT GERARD, Commander of the army of the North.

The bearers of the dispatch were not allowed to enter the Dutch lines, but the summons was received by Col. Rupertus, Chief of the Staff to Gen. Chasse, who replied that he would return an answer without delay. The Commissioners then withdrew to their own lines. An hour afterwards, Col. Rupertus made his appearance with a flag of truce at the Belgian outposts, and delivered Gen. Chasse's reply. This contained a firm and decisive negative. The exact tenor is not of course known, but in respect to the proposed neutrality of the town, it is said to have been most unsatisfactory. A letter from Brussels, dated on Saturday evening, Dec. 1st, says the reception of the French officer bearing the summons, was cold but civil, and the answer in the negative.

"Tell the Marshal," said Gen. Chasse, "that I shall bury myself under the ruins of the citadel. As to the neutrality of the city I promise nothing—that will be regulated by circumstances and events."

As soon as this answer was received, Marshal Gerard sent another flag of truce in, requiring a more direct explanation of the intentions of Chasse, with respect to the neutrality of the city. The answer of the Baron had not transpired when the last accounts left; but the answer was supposed to be in the negative by the fact, that in half an hour after some guns were fired from the citadel upon some men en-

gaged in the works. In the first half hour not more than ten shots were fired. Some of the workmen, it is said, were killed and many wounded, but this is not believed to be correct. The firing was continued at intervals until 10 o'clock in the night of Nov. 30th.

The French have now 114 cannons, mortars, &c. ready to play upon the citadel, while the Dutch have, perhaps, an equal number to resist the attack. Very few hours will elapse before the guns will be heard, and many a gallant heart will cease to throb because William of Nassau and the Dutch wish to perpetuate, even in the 19th century, the monopoly they obtained from the indolent King of Spain, Philip IV. in the 17th.

The siege of Antwerp is thus formally commenced, but it is yet very questionable whether there will be any serious fighting, or whether, after a suitable show of resistance to satisfy the requirements of honor, the citadel will not be surrendered to a force which is as ten to one against them, and which can be reinforced at pleasure, and augmented indefinitely. It is certain, that up to the last moment the belief was entertained in London, by those who are best informed, that there would be no actual hostilities; and the speech of Marshal Soult, the French Premier, anticipates no direct opposition to the views of France and England from the great powers of the north. And without the aid of those powers, it can of course hardly be supposed that Holland would rush madly into a contest with such fearful odds against her.

A correspondent of the London Morning Herald writes from the Hague, that every act of the ministers there indicates in the most decisive manner, a determination to risk the chances of war. On the previous week the second ban of the Schuttern was called for, and the vote of money for their maintenance passed in the States General.

The King of Holland has also called out the Landstroom, namely, all men capable of bearing arms.

From the arrival of the French at Antwerp, and the presence of the Belgians in the vicinity, the three tri-colored flags are now flying near. Those of the French and Dutch are alike, save that the former has the streaks parallel to the staff while the latter is perpendicular to it. The Belgian flag, tri-colored also, is flying still on the beautiful spire of the cathedral; but it is not yet known if the Dutch desire of vengeance will not implicate the city, and thereby produce the roar of 400 guns from the Dutch gun-boats, the Belgian fortress, the French batteries, and the citadel.

BELGIUM.

The firing from the citadel of Antwerp was the signal for King Leopold to take the field, as he had declared he would do so, the moment hostilities had commenced. He had accordingly left Brussels. But what is he to do at the head of his troops? The French are to do all the fighting; and the King, with his "brave Belgians," will be left as mere lookers-on; unless indeed, the Prince of Orange should dash across the river and attack them above. But aside of this matter King Leopold has some difficulties on hand connected with his own government. It appears by the following extract from a Brussels paper of Nov. 29th, that his ministers have been defeated, on an important question, by a majority of two. They have since tendered their resignations; but it does not follow, necessarily, that they will be accepted. The King, we are informed, should the Chamber continue hostile, will dissolve it, and appeal to the good feeling and patriotism of the Belgians.

ENGLAND.

THE PARLIAMENT. The King dissolved the Parliament on the 3d of December. The writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 29th of January.

ANTWERP.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20.

At a moment like the present, a short notice of the town of Antwerp and the celebrated citadel, may be interesting. It is situated on the right bank of the Scheldt, seventeen leagues from the sea, eight from Brussels, nine from Ghent, twenty-seven from Amsterdam, and seventy-one from Paris. The more immediate object of interest, the citadel, is separated from the town by an esplanade, which varies from eight to two hundred yards in breadth. The town dates its origin from the fourth century; but the citadel, by the Duke of Alba, in 1568, for the purpose of keeping the turbulent inhabitants of Antwerp in awe. Its design is due to two celebrated engineers, Preciotti and Corbellini; and it has since served as a model for the construction of other fortresses in the various states of Europe. I need not say that it is a place of great strength. It is defended externally by several bulwarks, two triangular batteries being situated to the landward, on the side opposite the town; and three other more considerable fortifications being placed on the promontory, called the Tete de Flandres, on the other side of the river. To strengthen himself on that side, General Chasse has, within these few days, caused the dykes of the Polder to be cut, and has thus inundated the whole district, from Burcht, above Antwerp, to the Pepe de Tabac, below it. The French, it is said, are to begin by taking Fort Burcht (Lacosta), and the Zroyerredoubt (Viantect Hoofel), on the left bank of the Scheldt, by storm, as, until the batteries are silenced, their operations against the citadel itself would be constantly liable to be enflamed. When they have taken the principal fort on the left bank, which bears the general name of the Tete de Flandres, it will be stormed, after which the citadel itself may be made with comparative safety.

The principal bulwarks on the right bank are the Lunette de Red, which is close to the river, and the Lunette St. Laurent, which serves to protect the only landward entrance into the citadel. Between the citadel and the Lunette de Red, passes the high-way from Boon to Antwerp, which terminates at the Port des Belgians, and this entrance is in its turn defended by Fort Montbello, which although close to the Lunette St. Laurent, is already in possession of the Belgians. The interior of the citadel is a regular pentagon, surrounded by nine bastions of unequal dimensions. These bastions are terraced, mined and countermined, and are defended by ditches of great depth and wideness. In the interior of the pentagon, there are a number of buildings for the accommodation of the garrison. A part of them are bomb-proof; and into this part the whole of the troops have withdrawn these few days retired. Their movements can easily be seen from the tower of the Cathedral; 4,400 men are, I believe, all that is necessary for the service of the guns at the citadel and its dependencies; and to this number I believe that the garrison has lately been reduced, for the purpose at once of diminishing the casualties of the siege and economising the store of provisions. The citadel possesses also 15 wells, a place of arms, and a Protestant church, from which the surrounding country can be seen. The population of the town of Antwerp exceeds, or I should rather say a few days ago exceeded, 50,000 souls. In the days of its glory, in the 16th century, it is said to have contained 200,000 inhabitants, and was then probably the greatest commercial city in the world. When the waters of the Scheldt are at the lowest, the depth of the river up to Antwerp is never less than 20 feet, so that vessels of very great burden can at all times approach the town. The maximum depth is above 40 feet. It was one of the gigantic schemes of Napoleon, after he had annexed the Belgian provinces to the French Union, to convert Antwerp into a great naval emporium for warlike as well as commercial purposes. The better to impress the belief on the public mind, that this magnificent design proceeded direct from himself, he made a public progress to Antwerp in the summer of 1804, and soon afterwards caused the first stone of a navy yard, of which there is no longer a vestige remaining, to be laid with great solemnity by Malenet, the maritime prefect, of what was then the department of Antwerp. In the yard there was to have been space for laying down nineteen ships of the line: the buildings of the old abbey of St. Michaels, having been destined for the administrative department. On the port, however, in point of fact very large sums were expended—the wet dock alone having cost upwards of thirteen millions of francs. The fortifications created for their defence, formed one of the chief objects of attack in the British expedition to the Scheldt in 1810. Opposite to the Tete de Flandres, the Scheldt is about 700 yards across. At this point it was proposed, in the time of Napoleon, to throw a bridge across, but a sort of ponton volante is all that has ever been established for facilitating the communications between the opposite banks of the river. The quays extend from the ruins of the arsenal near the citadel, to the wet docks at the opposite extremity of the town, (which is in the form of a crescent.) These batteries extend as far as the fortress called indiscriminately the Fort du Nord or Fort Ferdinand. On both sides of the town there are covered ways, one of which leads along the quay which forms the chord of the crescent, the other along the ramparts.

The Dutch Navy is not now in the days of Van Tromp; the vicissitudes which Holland has undergone since the days when her vessels scourged the British channel, or conveyed homewards her richly laden Indiamen, have seriously affected her marine. Among these, her last national conflict with England was almost fatal to her navy, and even Napoleon with all his vigor and activity of mind, was unable to restore it to its former condition. As nearly as can be ascertained, she had very recently, and now has, the following naval force in actual service:

In the Zuyder Zee, 12 vessels carrying 244 guns and 1677 men. In the West Indies, 4 vessels, with 74 guns and 445 men. In the East Indies, 3 small packets, having 22 guns and 168 men, one 44 gun frigate and 317 men, and 4 stationary vessels with 152 guns and 609 men.

Total, 30 vessels, 720 guns, 3414 seamen. Seven ships of the line and 23 other vessels were in ordinary, and are not included in this estimate.

A gradual increase, however, has taken place, and 12 ships of the line, 33 frigates, 36 corvettes, and 50 sloops of war, were to be built and equipped by 1830.

Almost the only modern expedition in which the Dutch Navy has been actively engaged, was that of 1816, with Lord Exmouth, in his gallant attack on Algiers. This memorable affair was occasioned by a cruel massacre at Bona, of some persons who were under the protection of the British flag. When Lord Exmouth arrived at Gibraltar, he was joined by Admiral Van Capellan, who volunteered his aid and the assistance of his fleet, consisting of five frigates and a corvette. In leaving port the Dutch squadron kept to windward. On arriving before the town, and while a flag was sent in with the ultimatum of the British Admiral, the fleet took their positions. The Queen Charlotte, the flag ship, was in the lead, followed by the other vessels taking their proper distances, while the shores were crowded with the Algerines, who looked upon the spectacle with all the nonchalance imaginable.

The flag returning with an unsatisfactory reply, the signal was made to the fleet, "Are you ready?" "Yes" was the instantaneous reply. "Bear up and prepare for battle," rejoined the Admiral.

Laurent, which serves to protect the only landward entrance into the citadel. Between the citadel and the Lunette de Red, passes the high-way from Boon to Antwerp, which terminates at the Port des Belgians, and this entrance is in its turn defended by Fort Montbello, which although close to the Lunette St. Laurent, is already in possession of the Belgians.

The interior of the citadel is a regular pentagon, surrounded by nine bastions of unequal dimensions. These bastions are terraced, mined and countermined, and are defended by ditches of great depth and wideness. In the interior of the pentagon, there are a number of buildings for the accommodation of the garrison. A part of them are bomb-proof; and into this part the whole of the troops have withdrawn these few days retired. Their movements can easily be seen from the tower of the Cathedral; 4,400 men are, I believe, all that is necessary for the service of the guns at the citadel and its dependencies; and to this number I believe that the garrison has lately been reduced, for the purpose at once of diminishing the casualties of the siege and economising the store of provisions. The citadel possesses also 15 wells, a place of arms, and a Protestant church, from which the surrounding country can be seen.

The population of the town of Antwerp exceeds, or I should rather say a few days ago exceeded, 50,000 souls. In the days of its glory, in the 16th century, it is said to have contained 200,000 inhabitants, and was then probably the greatest commercial city in the world. When the waters of the Scheldt are at the lowest, the depth of the river up to Antwerp is never less than 20 feet, so that vessels of very great burden can at all times approach the town. The maximum depth is above 40 feet.

It was one of the gigantic schemes of Napoleon, after he had annexed the Belgian provinces to the French Union, to convert Antwerp into a great naval emporium for warlike as well as commercial purposes. The better to impress the belief on the public mind, that this magnificent design proceeded direct from himself, he made a public progress to Antwerp in the summer of 1804, and soon afterwards caused the first stone of a navy yard, of which there is no longer a vestige remaining, to be laid with great solemnity by Malenet, the maritime prefect, of what was then the department of Antwerp. In the yard there was to have been space for laying down nineteen ships of the line: the buildings of the old abbey of St. Michaels, having been destined for the administrative department. On the port, however, in point of fact very large sums were expended—the wet dock alone having cost upwards of thirteen millions of francs. The fortifications created for their defence, formed one of the chief objects of attack in the British expedition to the Scheldt in 1810.

Opposite to the Tete de Flandres, the Scheldt is about 700 yards across. At this point it was proposed, in the time of Napoleon, to throw a bridge across, but a sort of ponton volante is all that has ever been established for facilitating the communications between the opposite banks of the river. The quays extend from the ruins of the arsenal near the citadel, to the wet docks at the opposite extremity of the town, (which is in the form of a crescent.) These batteries extend as far as the fortress called indiscriminately the Fort du Nord or Fort Ferdinand. On both sides of the town there are covered ways, one of which leads along the quay which forms the chord of the crescent, the other along the ramparts.

The Dutch Navy is not now in the days of Van Tromp; the vicissitudes which Holland has undergone since the days when her vessels scourged the British channel, or conveyed homewards her richly laden Indiamen, have seriously affected her marine. Among these, her last national conflict with England was almost fatal to her navy, and even Napoleon with all his vigor and activity of mind, was unable to restore it to its former condition.

As nearly as can be ascertained, she had very recently, and now has, the following naval force in actual service:

In the Zuyder Zee, 12 vessels carrying 244 guns and 1677 men. In the West Indies, 4 vessels, with 74 guns and 445 men. In the East Indies, 3 small packets, having 22 guns and 168 men, one 44 gun frigate and 317 men, and 4 stationary vessels with 152 guns and 609 men.

Total, 30 vessels, 720 guns, 3414 seamen. Seven ships of the line and 23 other vessels were in ordinary, and are not included in this estimate.

A gradual increase, however, has taken place, and 12 ships of the line, 33 frigates, 36 corvettes, and 50 sloops of war, were to be built and equipped by 1830.

Almost the only modern expedition in which the Dutch Navy has been actively engaged, was that of 1816, with Lord Exmouth, in his gallant attack on Algiers. This memorable affair was occasioned by a cruel massacre at Bona, of some persons who were under the protection of the British flag. When Lord Exmouth arrived at Gibraltar, he was joined by Admiral Van Capellan, who volunteered his aid and the assistance of his fleet, consisting of five frigates and a corvette. In leaving port the Dutch squadron kept to windward. On arriving before the town, and while a flag was sent in with the ultimatum of the British Admiral, the fleet took their positions. The Queen Charlotte, the flag ship, was in the lead, followed by the other vessels taking their proper distances, while the shores were crowded with the Algerines, who looked upon the spectacle with all the nonchalance imaginable.

The flag returning with an unsatisfactory reply, the signal was made to the fleet, "Are you ready?" "Yes" was the instantaneous reply. "Bear up and prepare for battle," rejoined the Admiral.

The Dutch squadron, which had volunteered its aid, displayed great alacrity in getting to the point. Lord Exmouth, upon his quarter deck, waved his hat, and a thousand pieces of artillery commended their uproar. The Dutch vessels, with a division of the English were ordered to keep out of the fight for a time, in order to prevent confusion.

At a few minutes past 2 o'clock, the Dutch flag ship, the Melampus, came in and engaged a battery that was making the Hebrus, while the Diana, another Dutch vessel, engaged a very strong work to the westward of the town. The rest of their squadron at first anchored too far off to do much service; but finding their shot fell short, weighed anchor and went in closer to the fortifications.

Their loss was considerable, but not as great as it would have been had not the position of the Queen Charlotte attracted the principal fire of the enemy. This the Dutch Admiral himself remarked on going on board after the engagement to congratulate Lord Exmouth.

Since then nothing has occurred of a warlike character, except in the case of a young Lieutenant Von Speik, who blew himself up to escape capture by the Belgians. His name is already immortalized among his countrymen.

Albany Daily Adv.

The Dutch squadron, which had volunteered its aid, displayed great alacrity in getting to the point. Lord Exmouth, upon his quarter deck, waved his hat, and a thousand pieces of artillery commended their uproar. The Dutch vessels, with a division of the English were ordered to keep out of the fight for a time, in order to prevent confusion.

At a few minutes past 2 o'clock, the Dutch flag ship, the Melampus, came in and engaged a battery that was making the Hebrus, while the Diana, another Dutch vessel, engaged a very strong work to the westward of the town. The rest of their squadron at first anchored too far off to do much service; but finding their shot fell short, weighed anchor and went in closer to the fortifications.

Their loss was considerable, but not as great as it would have been had not the position of the Queen Charlotte attracted the principal fire of the enemy. This the Dutch Admiral himself remarked on going on board after the engagement to congratulate Lord Exmouth.

Since then nothing has occurred of a warlike character, except in the case of a young Lieutenant Von Speik, who blew himself up to escape capture by the Belgians. His name is already immortalized among his countrymen.

Various Matters.

Some time since, say about 1829, some merry soul at the eastward nominated Lorenzo Dow as a candidate for the presidency. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Dow wrote to us a request that we would publish his notice declining the honor. We complied, & now refer to it with a view of showing that the writer had something of the spirit of prophecy about him:

"To the Public.—Having noticed a piece in sundry papers—going the rounds—nominating my intimation, I, Dow for the next President of the U. States, &c."

Fellow Citizens—I shall not offer myself as a candidate for the Presidency—not viewing my natural and acquired talents adequate to the approaching awful important station from '33 to '37—though a public character for 35 years and have some little acquaintance with men and things, experimentally. And I hope that no other Native Citizen will offer, who is not fully qualified for that important trust in that period of time!

Dec. 20th, 1830. LORENZO DOW.

N. B.—Printers throughout the U. S. will please give the above an insertion.

L. D. "The Rev. Mr. Dow, as we learn, has inferred from an examination of the prophecies, that this period will be one of general disturbances in the moral and political world."

So Mr. Dow was not considered a candidate; but aside from his modesty, which was altogether commendable, he now may claim higher praise.

Whimsical Mistake.—"An immense Treasury Document, (says a letter from Washington,) was this morning laid on the tables of the members of Congress."

On examination, the document was found to be a very exact and particular statement of the moneys received, for various purposes, at each Custom House in the U. States, during the late war, forming a stout volume.

Nobody could tell what it was printed for, or ordered it, till Mr. Silsbee, of Massachusetts said that he offered a resolution at the last session which was adopted—requiring the treasury officers to prepare and have printed a statement of the custom house moneys of last year. By some slip of the pen the year became war, and hence the cumbersome and useless document.

The following paragraph, which we find in the last number of the Georgia Courier, if intended for a jest, is, we must say, a very scurvy one; if for a fact, a very revolting one:

From the Georgia (Augusta) Courier. Is it possible? Can it be believed? In the face of this community, the William Seabrook, Capt. Dubois, with Governor Hamilton on board, on leaving our wharf on Saturday morning last, hoisted the U. States Flag, Union down, with the revolutionary tri-color flying over it! The indignation we feel in common with an insulted community does not allow us to speak any other word concerning such an outrage. [Done through mistake.]

To the subjoined very brief paragraph (which we find in the American Sentinel (Philadelphia) of Saturday morning, we attach more consequence than if, from almost any other source, it were longer.—The protective principle cannot be broken in upon, to the extent proposed by the bill now depending in the House of Representatives, without the aid of the friends of the Administration in Pennsylvania and New York. We consider the following paragraph as indicating, beyond doubt, that, on this point, they, (or "many" of them,) have taken the stud:

From the American Sentinel, Jan. 5. The Tariff.—It is the opinion of gentlemen of the first intelligence at Washington, that the new Tariff will not pass. Many of the members of Congress who would cheerfully concede something to the times, think it goes too far and too abruptly.

The Tariff.—The present Tariff Bill passed the House of Representatives on the 28th June last, by a vote of 132 in favor of it, and 65 against it.

more than two to one—and in the Senate by a vote of 32 to 16. Of the 65 who voted against the Bill in the House of Representatives, there were forty who voted against it, only because they were opposed to the reduction of duties as contained in the Bill, as being inexpedient. These 40 were for maintaining the existing protection to our Domestic Manufactures.—The constitutionality of protection to A-

merican labor, skill and capital, was thus established in the House of Representatives by 172 votes against 20!

The members of South Carolina were divided—6 voting against the Bill and 3 in favor of it.

And yet this law is not allowed time to go into operation, before a portion of the people of South Carolina, who if united would not represent more than the 40th part of the free population of the Union, now DEMAND that the same Congress shall wheel about,—repeal the Law, and pass one with such provisions only as they choose to DICTATE! These Nullifiers still profess to be Republicans, and talk about principles, when at the very time, in subversion of all Republican principles, they claim the right of a small minority, to rule the majority of the nation; and in South Carolina, when they have a small majority, they are striving to oppress the friends of the Union there, by proscription, disfranchisement and other penalties!

We trust that the present Congress will not yield to such dictation, and that the President, in executing the Laws, as promised in his Proclamation, will be sustained by his Patriotic Citizens in every State, without regard to Party names, or associations.

Frank Rep.

The Tariff Bill.—We have not room for the Tariff bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives—it is long and must undergo many alterations before it can pass into a law—a which if it ever does, it shall be given at length. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, on the subject, we extract from the Harrisburg Intelligencer:

"We have Verplanck's bill—and report from the committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives. It sweeps the whole protective system, except the sugar of Louisiana, which is only reduced from 2½ to \$2 per 112 lbs.—This bill is insidiously introduced under the plea of lessening the revenue from imports to about 12½ millions. Instead of retaining certain prohibitory duties—such as cotton goods, yarn, nails, glass, &c. under which few or no goods are imported, it opens our ports for these articles, under duties which will greatly increase the revenue by large importations. Teas, coffee, and other articles, which, by the law of July, 1832, were made free, are to pay about 20 per cent. duties. Although it can make no difference on that article of general consumption the consumer is taxed, by this bill protection to our own manufactures is spurned, and the duties on these and other articles are increased, so that equivalent reductions may be made upon protected articles. Nullification, itself could not have proposed a plan more fatal to northern interests. The wool-growing interest is strongly assailed; but some part of the iron business finds more favor.

The sure consequence of the passage of this act, will be the prostration of the mechanical and manufacturing, and very serious injury of the agricultural interests of the northern and middle, and part of the western states.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that nullification will all end; where we have always supposed it would, in smoke.

The famous "Replevin Act," which has passed the South Carolina Legislature, has been so modified, as only to give the merchant a chance to recover the duties on the goods he purchases by a course of law. This amounts to quite nothing at all. Besides, Governor Hayne is said to be anxious to suspend nullification for a year.

ONLY A HINT.

The New York American, speaking of the Message of Governor Marcy, has this sentence:

"It may perhaps be politic for S. Carolina

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—JAN. 11.

S. CAROLINA RESOLUTIONS.
Mr. Miller presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, in reply to the Proclamation of the President, viz:

Resolved, That the power vested by the Constitution and laws in the President of the United States to issue his proclamation does not authorize him in that mode to interfere whenever he may think fit in the affairs of the respective States, or that he should use it as a means of promulgating Executive expositions of the Constitution with the sanction of force, thus superseding the action of the other departments of the General Government.

Resolved, That it is not competent to the President of the United States to order by proclamation the constituted authorities of a State to repeal their legislation; and that the late attempt of the President to do so is unconstitutional, and manifests a disposition to arrogate and exercise a power utterly destructive of liberty.

Resolved, That the opinions of the President in regard to the rights of the States are erroneous and dangerous, leading not only to the establishment of a consolidated government in the stead of our free Confederacy, but the concentration of all power in the Chief Executive.

Resolved, That each State of this Union has the right, whenever it may deem such course necessary for the preservation of its liberty, or vital interests, to secede peaceably from the Union. And that there is no constitutional power in the General Government, much less in the Executive Department of that Government, to retain by force such State in the Union.

Resolved, That the primary and paramount allegiance of the citizens of this State, native or adopted, is of right due to this State.

Resolved, That the declaration of the President of the United States in his said Proclamation of his personal feelings and relations toward the State of S. Carolina, is rather an appeal to the loyalty of subjects than to the patriotism of citizens; and is a blending of official and individual character heretofore unknown in our state papers, and revolting to our conceptions of political propriety.

Resolved, That the undisguised indulgence of personal hostility in the said Proclamation would be unworthy the animadversions of this Legislature, but for the solemn and official form of the instrument which is made its vehicle.

Resolved, That the principal doctrines and purposes contained in the said Proclamation are inconsistent with any just idea of a limited government, and subversive of the rights of the States and the liberties of the People; and if submitted to in silence, would lay a broad foundation for the establishment of monarchy.

Resolved, That while this Legislature has witnessed with sorrow such a relaxation of the spirit of our institutions, that a President of the United States dare venture upon this high handed measure, it regards with indignation the menaces which are directed against it, and the concentration of a standing army on our borders; that the State will repel force by force, and relying on the blessing of God, will maintain its liberty at all hazards.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to our Members of Congress, to be laid before that body.

The resolutions were read and laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9th, 1833.
"Mr. Clay made an admirable speech on Monday, upon a subject which I should have thought was completely exhausted—the Public Lands. In the course of his remarks, he made some pointed allusion to Mr. Calhoun, and even waved his hand towards the seat which that gentleman was then occupying. I was apprehensive at first that this would give rise to some angry feeling; but was glad to find, from what occurred afterwards, that it was intended and understood as an overture to a friendly discussion. After Mr. Clay had finished his speech, Mr. Calhoun went up to him, shook him very warmly by the hand, and entered, apparently, into a cordial conversation.

"Mr. Calhoun is a good deal altered in his appearance since he was here last. He looks care-worn; and yet his countenance, at times, might remind one of Milton's description of the Arch-Aspirant, who 'fell from his high estate,' to whom he has been so often compared:

"His form had not yet lost
All its original brightness."

"Mr. Calhoun declares that his views and doctrines have been distorted, and that he desires nothing more than an opportunity to let the public understand them as they really are.

"The Tariff is now fairly before the House again; and new opinions are started every moment as to its probable fate. I observed a singular coincidence in some remarks upon this subject in the Intelligence and Telegraph of this morning: the former observes, 'we should be able, perhaps, to form some conjecture upon it if we certainly knew what are the views of the Executive on this subject'—and the Telegraph says: 'we may now consider the Tariff as dependent upon him' (the President).—These remarks are very complimentary to the Members of the Senate."

The new Tariff bill is now under daily discussion in the House of Representatives of the U. States. On Thursday last, Mr. Ingersoll, of Conn. and Mr. Crawford, of this district, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. Its fate is very doubtful.

Mr. Clay's Public Land bill has been before the Senate for some days; and it

be taken on Saturday last—which day's proceedings we have not yet received.

Mr. Blair, who committed the assault on Duff Green, has since been firing pistols, and playing the bully, in the theatre, at Washington. Beautiful conduct for members of Congress!

It is hardly possible that the President, under existing circumstances, can be opposed to a reduction of the Tariff.

"If an amicable spirit should prevail in the Senate, during this exciting discussion, it is there that the merits of the controversy will probably be more fully and intelligently developed than has ever been the case heretofore; and there, I think for that reason, the present bill or any similar one would fail. The more the subject is considered, the more evident it must appear that the approaching contest will be decisive of the fate, not merely of this or that Tariff, but of the protective system: If this system cannot sustain the conflict now it must be abandoned forever; and the latter alternative is not very probable when we consider how long the policy has been in operation, how essential it is to the welfare of the most powerful and wealthy States of the Union, and what a scene of ruin and distress its abandonment would create.

"Yet if the very shrewd and plausible conjecture of the Telegraph be true—that there is a coalition between the President and Mr. Webster, there is no knowing what may take place even in the Senate.

"I understand that Duff Green appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday to give his testimony in a case of assault and battery; whether it was his attack on Mr. Barlow, or General Blair's attack on him, I did not enquire. There are so many drubbings and counter-drubbings going on here, that one is puzzled sometimes to tell which is which. General Blair has been in custody for some days, I believe; that is, he has been placed under the surveillance of a constable, who trots after him and goes 'withersover his goath.' This is a sort of figurative limbo which, I fancy, must be more uncomfortable and annoying to the humble retainer of the law, than to his Patagonian captive.

"I mentioned, in my last, a report that Mr. Noah was coming on here to supplant the present editor of the official organ.

A gentleman lately returned from New-York gives me another version of this story, which he assures me 'has something in it.' He says that Noah has received a letter from some distinguished political characters here, offering him great inducements to establish a paper at the seat of Government, in support of Judge McLean as a candidate for the Presidency; and that the terms and engagements have been made so alluring to him that he has concluded to accept them. This is a very momentous piece of intelligence."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.

In the House of Representatives on Monday a large number of petitions were presented, upon the usual subjects—a state convention—for new banks—to incorporate turnpike roads, &c. A resolution offered by Mr. Ashbridge some time since, for the appointment of a grand committee to make enquiry into the details of the system of Internal Improvement, was called up and underwent a long discussion, in which Messrs. Ashbridge, Findlay, Buttz, Valentine, Durkee, Walker, Miller, Farrell, Burrows, Butler, Westbrook, Lewis and Laeock took part. None of the gentlemen opposed the ground taken by the resolution, except Mr. Miller. Several gentlemen opposed the appointment of so unwieldy a committee, as one of a member from each Congressional district, as it was calculated to delay business.

The resolution passed, and Messrs. Hanna, Say, Miller, Ogden, Anderson, Ashbridge, Burrows, Shearer, Boileau, Westbrook, Knappley, Snyder, Mitchell, Rankin, McCulloch, McKeehan, Valentine, Broadhead, Crawford, Reid, Connolly, Farrell, Gilman, Hays, Hutz, Bryson, Oliver and Wallace, were appointed to the committee.

Mr. Lewis, as a member of the committee of Internal Improvement, made some excellent observations in reply to Mr. Miller, and in favor of the inquiry, and through the effect of the remarks made by him and several other friends of Internal Improvement, the resolution was adopted.

The Cherokees.—The following lamentable information is from the Augusta Courier of Jan. 4:

"A passenger in the stage last night, who came through the Cherokee nation, says that there was great excitement there. Some person who had drawn a tract of land, on which were improvements, attempted to take (probably) violent possession, and was resisted by the Indians; and that two families, consisting of nine persons, had been massacred by the enraged savages. He says the Georgia guard is in close pursuit of the murderers."

Meetings continue to be held in the interior and mountainous districts of Virginia, and in the low country as well as the highlands of North Carolina, reproaching the doctrine of Nullification, and censuring its abettors, and even its palliators. The Legislature of the former State does not escape censure for its hesitation on the subject. In different quarters, even in Southern States, we observe accounts of Meeting of Volunteer Companies pledging themselves to sustain the doctrines of the late Proclamation of the President, and to march to any part of the country in support of them. Our attention has been called to some of these, and surprise has been expressed, that we have not noticed them.

not thought it advisable to do so, because we would rather be instrumental in healing than in exasperating any thing like a rancorous or vindictive feeling between different parts of the country. We never have supposed that the intervention of an armed force from other States would be necessary between South Carolina and the General Government. We have all along believed, and do still believe, that

the laws will have their way without any such resort.

The wisest thing, in our opinion, that President Jackson has ever done, or rather the wisest thing he has not done, either out of his own head, or under the influence of his counsellors, is, his not having rejected the defiance of the Executive of South Carolina, (calling for volunteers, &c.) in any manner, either with or without an appeal to Congress. It was for a time reported, and we feared truly, that a different course would be pursued.

Nat. Int.

Some persons are comforting themselves that the evil day of nullification is put off, that South Carolina does not mean yet to carry into execution the threats which she has made against the general government; and so they take courage and comfort. Now, to our poor thinking, there is very little consolation to be derived from the belief. One state out of twenty-four has used treasonable threats, and because she finds it more to her interest to withhold than to deal at once a martial blow, it is deemed matter for felicitation. There is but little of the "old leaven" in such a temper.

But what are the missiles which the general government hurl at the disobedient state? It sets to work all its machinery to destroy the tariff, and thus shows that it can yield to threats what it would not grant to prayers. If such is to be the case, then it is perhaps best that South Carolina should assume the dictation. There must be a power somewhere which will be covered, and we may as well let South Carolina have her rule, since it is declined elsewhere, for as the active wife once said to her husband, "if you will not rule, I will; somebody must wear the breeches."

There certainly seems in Congress at the present moment a disposition to remove protective duties, to destroy the tariff. Now if this should be done, it follows, of course, that something beside a conviction of the nullity or unconstitutionality of that measure has operated; for the gentlemen of Congress who are now about to act on the measure, are the same who last year established, or, to speak more correctly, made, the tariff. Is not nullification, then, triumphant?

U. S. Gazette.

At a meeting of the Clergy and Laity of different denominations, and from distant places, held at the seat of Government, in North Carolina, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, declaring that "the political state of our beloved country presents at this moment a most portentous aspect, denoting the probable approach of a crisis in which our domestic tranquility—glorious Union—and high destiny as a nation, may be endangered by civil dissension and sectional insubordination," and recommending "to the christian community of that State, that during the ensuing year, the first Sabbath of every month be observed as a season of special supplication to God; when united prayers and intercessions of the closet, the social meeting and the public sanctuary shall be offered up on behalf of our common country; and for all in authority; that, being delivered from strife and every evil work, we may be permitted to lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty."

Sound Advice.—We trust that the national councils will recollect that able navigators do not throw overboard cargo or guns from the mere apprehension of a storm, or because the storm impends or has begun to rage. They first make every effort of power and skill to weather it, and preserve their whole trust. The mutiny of a few sailors in the forecastle, a small part of a large crew, upon grounds condemned by all the rest, does not deprive a good commander; he makes no concessions, but enforces the laws and discipline of his ship.

The object of propitiation should not be pursued hastily in Congress. As much as is expected to be gained on the one hand may be lost on the other. Discontent on this side of the Potomac will subtract much from the strength of the government and union against the disaffection in the South, which strikes at the vital principles and conservative faculties of our national system. The consequence of a tampering, truckling, equivocating, maneuvering policy at this juncture would be the loss of the confidence and fealty of every party.—Nat. Gaz.

WAR IN EUROPE.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Adv.

PARIS, Nov. 9, 1832.

The prospects of a general war in Europe I conceive to be more and more alarming. And why? Because the perfidy of the Northern Powers is becoming known; and when fully known to the people of France and England, it will be impossible for the rulers of these countries to refuse the call to arms to punish those spoilers of the rights of man.—Their refusal to second the wishes of their people, if made by England and France, would be followed by revolutions in both countries; hence, war has become a matter of necessity, if not of choice. It will, indeed, be necessary, to insure the quietude of these two countries. Again: England and France are in the employment of measures against Holland, which will not only be injurious to the commercial and other interests of that nation, but will give his "whiskered pandours

some of the great measures of policy, adopted by the northern Cabinets. And can these Cabinets tamely permit the occupancy by French troops of Antwerp and its citadel, upon which these troops are now marching with all the ardour of a gallant nation? No! Russia, fresh from the smoking ruins of Praga, with her banners stained with the blood of the gallant Poles, will give his "whiskered pandours

and his fierce huzzars" to the forces of Austria and Prussia, and thus leagued, oppression will rush to the contest. War, I conceive to be inevitable.

New Brunswick, (N. J.) Jan. 9.
Melancholy Accident.—On Saturday last one of the cars, which are drawn by horses, on the South Amboy Rail road, while passing a curve, between Spotswood and Cranberry, was forced off the track, upset, and precipitated down a declivity about fifteen feet. Unfortunately one of the passengers was so much injured as to expire in a short time, and another, we understand, has since died, and most of the others were more or less injured.

Dreadful Calamity.—The Shetland Islands have been visited with an awful dispensation of Providence. The fishermen, while engaged in their usual occupation, at a great distance from land, were suddenly overtaken by a hurricane of unprecedented violence even in that tempestuous region. Some were fortunate enough to gain the shore, others were picked up at sea by passing vessels, and many were doomed to a watery grave.

Nineteen boats sunk under the fury of the elements; and of one hundred and fourteen men who composed the crews, and who had left their homes full of hope and joy, only three returned to tell the tale of their disaster. So completely has the male population been swept from some of the villages, that the women have been compelled to take the places of their deceased husbands at the oar, in order to earn the means of subsistence for their starving children. Those ill-fated mariners have left nearly eighty widows and several hundred children, exposed to all the evils of extreme poverty, aggravated by the rigors of a northern winter. A subscription has been set on foot for the surviving sufferers in London. Lord Dundas has given £50, and several bankers and merchants have contributed £10 each. The total amount subscribed is nearly £500.

Ireland is in a horrid state. The following may serve as a specimen of several awful details which are before us:

We have received, says the Dublin Evening Mail, the following extract of a letter from Wexford:—"The civilized county of Wexford has presented a scene worthy of ranking with Scallabogue. On Thursday night, a large party surrounded and set fire to the house of a man named Madlock, within eight miles of the town of Wexford. There were in the house, Madlock, his wife, a son and a daughter grown up, and two children, together with two policemen, who had been placed there for protection, it having been burned before in August last. The alleged cause was Madlock having taken some ground over a former occupant. The inmates were disturbed by the flames and made no resistance, thinking it hopeless, as the numbers outside were great, and the house on fire in every part. Of the two policemen who first rushed out, one named Wright, was shot dead; the other escaped. The mother and daughter were shot through the heart; the son, who still lives, but almost hopeless, was shot through the breast and shoulder joint, and left for dead, and the father was likewise left senseless and for dead; most barbarously mangled in the head. His case I may say, is hopeless. The children escaped, whether by accident or no is not known."

In other places, parties of wretched beings have stoned persons to death—their attack houses at night, and seem to have no sort of compunction for committing the most barbarous murders.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Jan. 1.

Volunteers are offering, at the call of the Legislature, with a spirit and promptness which shows that there are few of the sons of Carolina who are not ready to defend her. In this district there will be at least five full companies of a hundred men each. In such neighboring districts as we have heard from, we learn that almost the entire population is volunteering. In Fairfield about 1200, Edgefield 1200, Laurens 1000, &c.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Flour,	5 50	Oats,	42
Wheat (red)	1 12	Cloverseed,	6 50
"(white)	1 20	Flaxseed,	1 37
Corn,	63	Whiskey,	25
Rye,	71	Plaster,	5 68

DIED.

On the 6th inst. Mr. Abraham Keagy, of Conowago township, aged 72 years.
On Saturday morning last, Margaretta, daughter of Mr. Moses Jenkins, near this borough, aged about 20 months.

PUBLIC MEETING.

We, the subscribers, deeply sensible of the danger which threatens the peace and prosperity of our beloved Country—fearful that a crisis is approaching, in the excitement of which men may, without regard to reason, or the dictates of prudence, be hurried to the commission of deeds,

which, upon more mature deliberation, they would pronounce utterly inconsistent with their characters as Christians and Patriots—have resolved to call a meeting of our fellow-citizens, to be held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 29th day of January inst. at 6 o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing an

support of the Constitution of the United States; the promotion of peace and good feeling throughout the Union; the suppression of insurrection and rebellion; by concentrating public disapprobation of the treasonable proceedings in South Carolina, and the collecting of every fact which may tend to throw certain light upon the real motives of the instigators of this unnatural disturbance.

We have been led to this resolution, firmly persuaded, that an immense majority of the American people are willing to sacrifice their lives and fortunes to sustain their Constitution, Government, and Laws. We believe that such feelings are not confined to any section of the Republic; but that nine out of ten of our fellow-citizens possess American hearts, and do consider the dissolution of the Union as the greatest evil that can possibly befall the nation; that a like majority view with abhorrence the anarchical doctrines of South Carolina, and are disposed to see the authors of this disgraceful commotion consigned to merited contempt and proper punishment.

Under these impressions, and actuated by a love of liberty, by which we mean a veneration for the Constitution and Laws of our Country, which secure to every individual the enjoyment of life in the pursuit of happiness—we are of opinion that a judicious and well regulated correspondence with our brethren of all the States, and especially the Southern, will not only be productive of present and lasting benefit, but may be the means of preventing, or at least lessening the dreadful horrors of a sanguinary civil war. The Union

party of South Carolina will, without doubt, cheerfully co-operate, and all good citizens, wherever found, wherever may be those individual possessors, will lay aside their immediate interests, and bring into the public service their mental and corporeal efforts, to sustain the cause of civil and religious liberty. Hence, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that the Association, from which, in our belief, will emanate such happy results, will be founded on national principles, entirely devoted to the happiness of our beloved country—to the exclusion of all selfish considerations, local prejudices, and particular modes of policy. And, as it will be our desire to see connected with us, in this great undertaking, our fellow-countrymen from every part of the United States—we, of course, shall hail as friends and patriotic brothers, regardless of the distinctions of party, all who may feel, with us, disposed to rally round the banner of the Union. We are anxious to convince the world, that the glorious character of the Republic, if stained, is merely spotted by a recent few, whose wild, unhallowed ambition would lead them on to write their names in bloody characters upon the fallen columns of their country's greatness—that freedom's sacred soil has millions left to bid defiance to her treacherous foes—that the name American shall be perpetuated, amidst the world's applause, to distant generations—and that the land that cradled Washington, enriched with patriot blood and ashes, shall never fall, precariously, the shackled victim of fraternal discord.

Fellow-Citizens: let us cherish warmly in our hearts our love for Pennsylvania, as dutiful sons of the State. May we ever prize our own dear native land, and its inestimable institutions. But, when the liberties of the Republic are in danger, let us fly to the rescue, and, assembled in the character of Americans, let us nail the stars and stripes to the mast, and gink or swim with the invaluable Constitution of our Country.

T. C. MILLER. G. SWYER.
J. E. MACFARLANE. J. L. FULLER.
T. STEVENS. W. P. PRESTON.
DANIEL SHEPPER. J. LEFEVER.
J. B. CLARK. W. S. KING.
JOHN GARVIN. W. MCCELLAN.
ROBERT G. HARPER. W. N. IRVINE.
D. M. SWYER. M. C. CLARKSON.
J. B. McPHERSON.
Jan. 15, 1833.

Splendid Scheme!

One Prize of \$20,000,
ONE of 10,000,
1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000,
AND NO LESS THAN
17100 Prizes of \$1,000!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 2.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on
Saturday the 26th of Jan.
66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	3,000
100	1,000
16	500
58	100
58	80
112	50
112	40
224	30
1,960	20
15,400	10

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5;
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Jan. 15.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 1,
Not yet received.

LIST OF CAUSES.

Put down for Trial at January Term.

Daniel Bollinger, use of Martin Keller, vs. John Brennessoltz.
Jacob Casart, Adm'r of John McConaughy, dec'd, vs. Thomas Reid, Adm'r of J. Pedan.
Thomas Gontley, Trustee of Wm. Durbin, vs. Isaac Stonewell, Ex'r of Catharine Kline, deceased.
Peter Lobach, surviving Ex'r of Andrew Lo-

Sophia Esack vs. Jacob Knaub.
Daniel Bittinger vs. Jacob Bender.
Adam Shorb's use vs. John Miller.
Adam Shorb vs. John Miller.
John Johns, Jr. vs. Simon Melhorn, Ex'r of David Melhorn, deceased.
Peter Koehner vs. Michael Kitmitlen, Adm'r of Nicholas Koehner, deceased.
Michael Dugan and Wife, use of Jacob Bar-nitz, vs. Michael Kitmitlen, Adm'r of Nicholas Koehner, deceased.

**Orphans' Court Sale.**

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be Exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, upon the premises, respectively, on the days and times hereafter mentioned, as the property of JOHN COWNOVER, deceased, viz. No. 1, on Thursday the 31st day of January next.

A Tract of Patented Land.

Situate in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Wolford, Jacob Rittenberg, the heirs of C. Lou, deceased, and others—containing about 100 Acres, with a

Log House,

Log Stable, and good Meadow, a spring of never-failing water near the house, a good quantity of woodland, a young Orchard, and other improvements.

No. 2—on the same day as above:

A Tract of Patented Land.

Situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Samuel Taggart, Peter Raffenberger, and others, containing about 150 Acres, with a

House, (part Log

and part Frame), a large Double Barn, two Orchards, sufficient Meadow, a good proportion of Woodland, a first-rate Spring and Stone Spring-House, and other improvements.

No. 3—on Friday the 1st of Feb. next:

A Tract of Patented Land.

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew Walker, Robert McCreary, and others, containing about 80 Acres. The improvements are, a

FRAME HOUSE,

a Double Barn of Logs, an Orchard, Spring and spring-house, and other improvements—a good proportion of Woodland, &c.

No. 4—on Saturday the 2d of Feb. next:

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams co. containing 14 Acres of Woodland, well covered with Timber—adjoining Lands of Jacob Diehl, Abraham Spangler and others.

The Sales to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by WILLIAM COWNOVER, Adm'r. GARRET COWNOVER, } By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. Jan. 8.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 20th day of January inst.,

FIVE TRACTS OF Mountain Land,

(late the property of Samuel Sloan, Esq. deceased, viz. No. 1, containing 132 Acres and allowance, of Patented Land, adjoining lands of Daniel and Samuel Hughes, and Daniel Swaney.

No. 2, containing 60 Acres and 80 Perches, and allowance, of Patented Land, adjoining lands of John Graft, and D. and S. Hughes.

No. 3, containing 129½ Acres, and allowance, of Patented Land, adjoining lands of Nicholas Mark, Joseph Wilson, and Jacob Shank.

No. 4, containing 141 Acres, and allowance, of Patented Land, adjoining lands of Andrew Sterner and Francis M. Nitt—Also.

The interest of said Samuel Sloan, in

A Tract of Land,

containing 1200 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Valentine Fehl, Michael Keckler, Peter Ege, Isaac, Warren, and others.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by GEORGE SMYER, } J. B. M'PHERSON, } Jan. 1.

VALUABLE Virginia Lands

FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON. Nov. 20.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Property, viz.

A brick House & ½ Lot,

in West York-street; One Lot of Ground, 8 or 10 Acres, near town, south-west of it; and

A Wood-Lot,

adjoining lands with Jacob Sherfiff, containing about Sixteen Acres, on reasonable terms. Inquire of DAVID ECKER. Gettysburg, Sept. 25.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Vendition Expone, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 26th day of January, inst. at 12 o'clock, M.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, the heirs of Robert Wilson, deceased, and others, containing 120 Acres, more or less, on which are erected

a 2-story log Dwelling-house, and log Spring-house, with an Orchard—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Peter Holace Fletcher.

ALSO—**A Tract of Land,**

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Hewitt, Jacob and Henry Beader and others, containing 51 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

2 story log Dwelling-house, log Kitchen, log Spring-house, double log Barn, and an Orchard. Opposite creek runs through the farm, on which there is an excellent Mill-seat. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Daniel Wright.

ALSO—**A Lot of Ground,**

Situate in the Town of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, adjoining Lot of John Lankaus and an alley, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 4, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house, frame Back-building, unfinished, and a log Stable—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Andrew Cronister.

ALSO—**At the same time and place,**

In pursuance of a writ of Alias Execi Facias, The one-eighth undivided part of

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington and Lattimore townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Harman, William Day, Templeton Braudon, Ludwig Waltemyer, Conrad Miller, David Johnson, and Isaac Deardorff, containing 279 Acres, more or less, on which are erected Two

log Dwelling-houses, two double log Barns, and other Out-buildings, and two Orchards—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Fletcher Moorhead.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, } January 1, 1833.

LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to dispose of at Private Sale, at the residence of the late Robert Hughes, deceased, all the property of said deceased, viz.

A FARM,

containing 150 Acres of Land, lying at the foot of the South Mountain, one mile from Smithsburg, and the same distance from Cave-Town. About 40 or 50 Acres of this land are cleared and in cultivation; the balance is covered with thriving young Chesnut and other Timber. There are several never-failing springs of water on the premises, and a large number of FRUIT TREES of various kinds, and of the very best varieties. The improvements consist of a very comfortable

two-story Log DWELLING HOUSE, with a large Garden, Stabling, Spring-house, and other Out-houses attached thereto, a large and convenient

TANNYARD, with overhead water that never freezes, with Beam-house, Currying-shop, Bark-house, Dwelling-house, Stabling, & other Out-houses attached. Taking the situation of every thing into view, there is none more desirable in the country for a Tannery—Also,

A Saw-Mill & Grist Mill, with over-head power, capable of doing considerable work, with Dwelling-house, Garden, and other necessary appurtenances. The mill property is under lease for a term of years, and the whole will be sold subject to that lease, the purchaser receiving the rents of the same. Possession of the balance of the property will be given on the 1st day of April next.

As this property will be sold on very reasonable terms, it is considered well worthy the attention of every active, industrious man who would improve all the various advantages it derives from its location. I wish also to sell from

80 to 100 Acres of MOUNTAIN LAND about 1½ miles from the above, adjoining lands of John Brewer and others, this land is well covered with Chesnut, Oak, Hickory and other Timber, and will be sold entire, or in lots, to suit the purchasers, and possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, in Hagerstown.

SUSANNAH HUGHES. Dec. 10.

To my Creditors. TAKE NOTICE

to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 26th day of January next for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN ZELLERS. Dec. 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of David M'COY, deceased, Will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 10th day of January, inst., on the premises,

75 Acres of Land,

more or less, part of the farm of said deceased, situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Taughinbaugh, Samuel Beider, the heirs of George Bercaw and others.

Sale to begin at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by SAMUEL B. WRIGHT, Esq. Jan. 1.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscriber has received a Fresh Assortment of SEASONABLE

Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENWARE, AND HARDWARE, which he will sell extremely cheap. THOMAS J. COOPER.

N. B. I return my thanks to those who attended to my last notice; and wish those who have not, to call and settle their Notes and Book Accounts of long standing—if they wish to save cost. T. J. C. Jan. 1.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large & Splendid Assortment of

Seasonable Goods. AMONG THEM ARE A LARGE STOCK OF SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

Satinetts, Merino Shawls, CALICOES, &c. FUR & CLOTH CAPS.

ALSO—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY & Coach Trimmings, and will in a few days receive a Stock of

Hatters' Trimmings, FURS, SKINS & BOOTS, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks to his Customers for their liberal encouragement; and invites them to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

The Public's obedient humble servant, SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK. Gettysburg, Nov. 27.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. January 1st, 1833.

A Washington Muller 2
John Arendt Catharine M'Kellip
James Allen Wm. McKimley
Wm. Arnold Conrad Mootersbaugh
Jacob Aughinbaugh John Miller
George Bittle Messrs. S. & H. Miller
Rev. D. Bosler Benjamin F. Moore
Samuel Bready Eliza Mitchell
Tobias Boyer Samuel Malony
Rebecca Brackenridge N
Mary Bossman Moses M. Neely
John Brocklecher O
Daniel Croase Gustav Otto
John Candy Jacob Oyler
Mary Dair Elizabeth Pitzer
John Eckhart Isaac Paxton
Henry M. Pettit

James Rowen Wm. Rath 2
Mary Ann Rogers Wm. Reeve
Solomon Ritz Jacob Rife
Christian Reindlaub Jacob Righter
Magdalena Smith Peter Slothower
David Sheets Jacob Saum 2
Harriet Slagle George Scott
James Stafford Peter Schlosser
George Slagle Philip Sharp
Philip Shriver T
Mary Thompson Joseph B. Taylor
Wm. P. Kain 2 Casper J. Kurtz
John Kennel or Daniel John Vank
Livesperger Jacob Voglesong
Peter Kule Wm. Wightman
John Kiel Samuel Wagener
George Welsh Nicholas Wierman
Samuel Little Margaret Lockhart
Logan Lynch Y
Robert Young WM. W. BELL, P. M. Jan. 8.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lattimoretown, Jan. 1st, 1833.

Richard Brook Peter Little
Henry Beltz Barbara Nichols
David H. Eckert 2 John Newman
Peter J. Fisher Catharine Rees
M. Hubert John Ruff 2
Christian Heller Jacob Smith
Susannah Hair Philip Showb
James Irwin Samuel Wable
F. LEAS, P. M. Jan. 8.

Proclamation.

NOTICE is hereby Given, to all persons interested, that a Court of Common Pleas for Adams County, will be held in Gettysburg, on Monday the 4th day of February next, for the trial of all matters at issue in said Court.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Jan. 1, 1833.

**PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHREFFER and Wm. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and to me directed, for holding a

Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 28th day of January next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners there, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Dec. 25, 1832.

Grand Jury, for Jan. Sess.

Straban. John Dickson, John Tate, Peter Hulick.
Franklin. David Middlecoff, Adam S. E. Duncan, James Ewing.
Hamilton. Robt. M. Hucheson, Daniel Raffenberger, Wm. Wolf, Joseph Woods, Samuel Omdorff.
Huntingdon. Samuel Blythe.
Mountjoy. John Benner, Jesse D. Newman.
Liberty. Nathaniel Randolph, Thos. Reed.
Berwick. George Ickes, John Smith.
Conowingo. John Shanefelter, Geo. Heagy.
Menallen. Boreas Fahnestock.
Mount Pleasant. Anthony Smith, Geo. Brinkerhoff.
Cumberland. Andrew Walker.

General Jury for Jan. Term.

Liberty. Abraham Krise, jr. Henry Worz.
Franklin. Benjamin Grammer, Isaac Rife, Richard Scott, Victor Milheny, James Morrow, John Beasecker, of Geo. Alexander Caldwell.
Hamiltonban. Joseph Baugher, Samuel Knox, Samuel MacFarlane, Joseph Reed, of Benj. John Mickle, jr. Andrew Marshall, John Orr.
Mount Pleasant. Samuel S. Caldwell.
Peter Smith.
Lattimore. Henry Stouffer, Isaac Tudor, Abraham Smith, James McCosh.
Mountjoy. John Horner, jr. James Black, Wm. Young, Jas. H. M'lvaine.
Conowingo. George Ginter, Thomas Adams.
Tyrone. Wm. Hollinger, Wm. Sadler, James M. Neely, Jacob Fidler, Wm. Miller.

Gettysburg. John Gilbert, George Shryock.
Menallen. Geo. Stauter.
Cumberland. Peter Epley, Joseph Walker, Daniel Beider, Samuel Cobean, of Straban.
Straban. Jacob Taughinbaugh, Solomon Toot, Peter Eyster.
Huntingdon. Jacob Fickes, Peter H. Smith, John Elliott, Jacob Funk.
Reading. Wm. Taughinbaugh.

General Jury for Jan. Term.

COMMON PLEAS.
Germany. David Shriver, John Snyder, Alfred Cole, Michael Snyder.
Liberty. Henry Heagy.
Hamilton. George Bohn, Philip Miller, Charles Barnitz, Michael Heames, Andrew M'lvaine, Hugh M'Sherry.
Hamiltonban. Jehu G. Hayes.
Straban. George Boyer, David Monfort, Michael Saltzriver.
Conowingo. Andrew Mouse, Daniel Eyster, George Bashore.
Lattimore. John Ziegler, David Greist, Caleb Beals, jr.
Menallen. Samuel Diehl, Joseph Lashaw, James J. Wills, John Mowrer.
Reading. Wm. Jones.
Gettysburg. Thomas J. Cooper.
Cumberland. George Trostle, James M'Alister, James Boyd, Emanuel Pitzer, John Butt.

Huntingdon. Moses Myers.
Berwick. Jacob Newman.
Mount Pleasant. Jacob Wille.
Franklin. John Hartman.

DEED LOST.

WAS lost, on the 2d of October last, a Deed of JOHN D. MAHON to STEPHEN DUNCAN, dated 6th Sept. 1832, for certain

land in Adams county, containing 100 Acres, more or less, situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Taughinbaugh, Samuel Beider, the heirs of George Bercaw and others.

The Deed is on record, and can be of no service or advantage to any other person than those interested. Any person having found said Deed, will confer a favor, and shall be liberally rewarded, by the Editor of the "Sentinel."

Nov. 27.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

DR. CHAVALLIER, Surgeon Dentist.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this place, that he will take lodgings at Mr. Gourley's, Sign of the Wheat Sheaf and Plough, on the 21st inst. for a few weeks only—where all that can be done for the ornament of the human Teeth and Gums, he can and will do for all those that favor him with their custom, and that reasonably.

He will attend Families at their own residences, if required.

N. B. The ease and safety with which he extracts Teeth, is worthy of particular attention.

Hours of Attendance from 8 until 6 o'clock.
Gettysburg, Jan. 8.

DENTAL SURGERY,

AND
Porcelain Teeth Inserted,
BY
DR. DAVID GILBERT.
Gettysburg, Nov. 13.

NOTICE TO

Constables, Wholesale Dealers, & Retailers of Foreign Merchandise.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon

Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January term, to wit: the 28th day of January inst.—to make an oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufactures of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners Office, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 29th day of January inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, and Chemists, as respects wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl. amt. of sales, \$50,000—\$50
2d do. 40,000—40
3d do. 30,000—30
4th do. 20,000—25
5th do. 15,000—20
6th do. 10,000—15
7th do. 5,000—12 50
8th do. 2,500—10

DANIEL SHEPPER, Associate
WM. M'CLEAN, } Judges.
JACOB COVER
J. L. GUBERNATOR,
ROBT. M'ILHENY, } Jan. 1.

Theological Seminary.

LAST NOTICE.

THE few delinquent subscribers in Adams county, to the Theological Seminary located in the Borough of Gettysburg, are earnestly requested to pay the amount yet due to said institution, to Mr. HENRY WITMOR, between this date and the 20th day of February next, as the wants of the institution are pressing, and the account must be settled. For the accommodation of the subscribers Mr. Henry Witmor will be in Gettysburg on the 28th day of January next, and the two following days.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ, Treasurer.

\$50 REWARD.

THE above will be paid for arresting, and securing so that I get her again, my Negro Slave

SARAH,

and her female child 12 or 13 months old, who left my service about the 15th of July last. Sarah is between 19 and 20 years of age, very dark complexion, under the common size, has a prim artful look, stammers in her speech, particularly when agitated; she is very plausible, & well calculated to deceive; has no regard to truth; her toes, if I recollect, are very short. It is not unlikely that she has made way with her child. The above Reward will be paid for Sarah, with or without her child.

RICHARD NORRIS.
Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1832.

N. B. Reference may be made to J. L. FETTER, Esq. of Gettysburg, who will pay the Reward upon her being delivered over to my agent.

HANDBILLS,

AND ALL KINDS OF LETTER-PRESS PRINTING,
Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of
THE SENTINEL.

ADAMS COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to
ISAAC EVERITT,
Late of Adams County, Greeting:

Whereas Rebecca, formerly Rebecca Marsh, by her next friend, John Taylor, did, on the 8th day of October, 1832, prefer her petition to one of our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Adams, in vacation, praying, that for the causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, entered into with you, the said Isaac Everitt—We do therefore command you, as you were before commanded, that, setting aside all other business, and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person, before our Judges at Gettysburg, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the Fourth Monday of January next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Rebecca Everitt, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Rebecca, your wife, should not be divorced from the bond of matrimony, agreeably to the Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof you are not to fail. Witness John Reed, Esq. at Gettysburg, the 1st day of December, 1832.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y. Dec. 25.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. JOHN ASH, and formerly by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq., where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

HE HAS ALSO REMOVED HIS LIVERY STABLE, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public.

Horses kept at Livery by the week, month or year.

JOHN B. MARSH. Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

UNION OF THE Evening Post and Bulletin.

ON the first Saturday in January, 1833, the BULLETIN will be united with ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST. The publisher of the Bulletin has felt for a considerable time past, the duties and labors of its publication a burden from which he was anxious to be relieved; as well from ill health as other causes; and, determined to close his duties as a publisher, he has succeeded in making an arrangement with Mr. Atkinson of the Saturday Evening Post, which he fully believes will be agreeable to all parties. The patrons of the Bulletin will be greatly the gainers by this transaction. The Saturday Evening Post has maintained for eleven years an enviable reputation among periodicals: The untiring industry of its editor, by which he has weekly crowded his ample columns with the most interesting "tidings of the times," has been amply proved, and his successful exertions have been repaid by a constant accession of subscribers now exceeding fourteen thousand.

The Post is already of larger dimensions than the Bulletin, and it will be still further greatly increased in size at the time of the union of the two papers. Renewed exertions will be made to improve the character of the Saturday Evening Post and Bulletin, in order that it may obtain and keep the first stand among American periodicals, for quantity and quality of matter, neatness, tasteful arrangement—beauty of printing, and superior quality of paper.

Notwithstanding the great number of copies to be published weekly, which after the union will exceed 20,000, the facilities of printing, on two superior power presses, will enable the proprietor to present to his readers the very latest intelligence, and his mammoth sheet will afford ample space for the important state papers that are weekly divulged in consequence of the critical state of affairs at home and abroad, without curtailing the amusing miscellany prepared for the sentimental, and the lovers of wit and amusement—the agriculturalist and the man of science—the politician or the fire-side circle—and affording advertisers a medium of communicating their wishes to the public, unrivalled by any other similar vehicle in the United States—having by far the greatest circulation of any newspaper through all the States and Territories, but more particularly through the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

As but few papers after the union will be printed over the actual number required for subscribers, it will be advisable for those who wish to commence with the new and improved series, to forward their names early, accompanied by the cash, for a year's subscription, free of postage—as the publisher is determined, to make